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## COMPUTATION OF EASTER

(New Catholic Encyclopedia Aug 5, 1966)

Both the adoption of a movable Easter and the rejection of a variable day of the week for Easter Day was to involve the early Church in the so-called Easter Controversy. If various computations of the lunar cycle were current (e.g. those of Alexandria and Rome), the matter was further complicated by the adherence of some Christians (QUARTODECIMANS) to the variable weekday. The Council of NICAEA, however, imposed Sunday as the fixed day

of the commemoration of the Resurrection;  
the universal acceptance of the Alexandrian  
19-year cycle or COMPUTUS OF EASTER  
is due to the SCYTHIAN monk DIDYMIUS  
EXIGUUS at Rome, in 526, although the  
Celtic Church still clung to the Roman  
computation until 668. The introduction  
of a Chronological Christian Era is also  
the work of Didymus; for, when continuing  
the Easter table of CYRIL of Alexandria for  
another 95 years, he counted for the first  
time the years from the birth of Christ,  
which, however, he wrongly dated  
to 754 A.U.C. some 4 years, at least,  
too late.

land. Thence, in later centuries, it spread over the West, and became the foundation of all modern legal study in Continental Europe, and the basis of nearly all codes of law now in existence.

527-565 AD

JUSTINIAN THE GREAT

He renewed the old frontier of the Danube, saved Europe from a threatened Persian conquest, and then turned to restore the imperial power in the West.

He reconquered AFRICA, the Mediterranean Islands, and part of Spain; and he caught eagerly at the opportunity in Italy, after the death of Theodoric, to regain the land and the ancient Roman capital. His generals, BELISARUS and NARSES were victorious there also, not only

after a dreadful twenty years' war which destroyed at once the Gothic race and the rising greatness of the peninsula. Rome itself was sacked once more (by the Gothic king, TOTILA, 546 AD), and left for eleven days absolutely uninhabited.

JUSTINIAN is best remembered for his work in bringing about Codification of the Roman law. In the course of centuries that law had become an intolerable mass. Julius Caesar had planned to codify it, and the need had grown vastly more pressing since his time. A beginning of the work had been made by THEODOSIUS II, Emperor of the East, and the THEODOSIAN CODE was published in 438. Now a century later, under JUSTINIAN, the great task was completed. A commission of able lawyers put the whole body of the law into a new form, marvellously compact, clear, and orderly.

This benefited not only the empire; it made easier the preservation of Roman law and its adoption by the nations of Europe in after times. The reconquest of Italy by Justinian established the Code in that

June 13, 526

Theodoric's fleet of over 1000 ships  
was the campaign against Carthage. They  
were to leave Italian bases June 13, 526  
~~but~~ but the Ostrogothic warships remained  
in ports because Theodoric died on Aug, 30, 526

Aug. 30, 1526

When King Theodoric died, like ARLOS from dysentery, most Catholics were convinced that the Gothic King had gone straight to hell.

They buried him in the royal tomb, the famous mausoleum of Theodoric. But it is empty.

No one knows for how long it has been empty.

526-531

At the head of the Visigothic kingdom, whose royal treasure was taken to Ravenna, Theodoric placed his shield-bearer and confidant, the Ostrogoth THEUDIS. THEUDIS made a rich marriage: his HISPANO-ROMAN wife brought so much money into the marriage that he could afford to keep two thousand private soldiers. With the help of this "domestic force" and a clever policy toward Ravenna THEUDIS soon managed to make himself ruler of Spain. Although, AMALRIC,

the son of Alaric II and THIODIATHO, ruled after  
his grandfather Theodoric's death (526) for 5 years  
as independent king of the Visigoths. Theodoric's  
former governor nevertheless held the reins  
of power. After the violent death of Amalaric in  
531, THEUDIS became king himself



may 18, 526

When Pope John and most of the envoys  
returned to Ravenna they were imprisoned,  
including Pope John where he died

may 18, 526

died 526

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Theodore the Great  
His father was THUDIMIR who died 474

Theodoric the Great died  
His daughter AMALASUNTHA  
was regent of the Italian  
Kingdom for her son ATHALARIC.  
She placed herself under protection  
of Byzantine emperor JUSTINIAN I.

30 Aug 526

The Italian Ostrogothic Kingdom

Death of Theodoric the Great

30 Aug 526

Therodoric the Great accomplished not only the preservation of peace against domestic and foreign enemies but even succeeded in reconquering Roman provinces. Even though the territorial acquisitions were modest, Therodoric's policy of restoration left a lasting impression. It has been compared to that of Diocletian.

To the Romans, Theodoric seemed another  
Tyrant or Valentinian II (364-375)

526-534

ATHALRIC reigned -

At the death of his grandfather Theodoric, ATHALRIC was 10 yrs old. The 75 yr-old AMAL had found time to arrange the succession with the Gothic magnates, but he had neglected to seek approval of Byzantium. AMALASUINTHA exercised regency for the child. At the same time the families of SYMMACHUS and BOETHIUS were given back their confiscated property.

The death of Theodoric put an end to the personal link between the two Gothic kingdoms,

His Visigothic grandson AMALARIC now assumed independent rule for the next 5 years. The Visigothic royal treasure was returned; the taxes from Spain had to be relinquished. Every Goth was free to choose one of the Gothic Kingdoms. A large Ostrogothic group once again joined the Visigoths



526

1912 Dates J-BK

theodoric the Great died  
Ostrogoths

526

1912 Dates J-BK

Ostrogoth

AMALASUNTHA, daughter  
of THEODORIC (the Great) was regent  
for her son: ATHALARIC

526→534

The Italian Ostrogothic Kingdom

ATHALARIC (AMALASUINTHA)

526 AD.

Scots were in Ireland.

Picts were in Scotland

Angles & Saxons were in Eastern  
England. Franks had most of  
France including Burgundy

Ostrogoths had Italy

Visigoths had Spain (w/ Sueves)

Vandals had North Africa around Carthage

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C526 → C565

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Emp. Justinian and Theodora  
in Constantinople (Byzantium)

526

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THEODORIC died